

WASHINGTON.  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1837.

"OUR COUNTRY—ALWAYS RIGHT—BUT, RIGHT OR WRONG,  
OUR COUNTRY."

FOREIGN ANTI-PATHIES.

No one, who can separate prejudice from judgment, will suppose that the spirit, which actuates, the "Native Associations," proceeds from the narrow considerations of personal jealousy, or individual antipathies. The motives are of a broader cast, and are founded upon that philanthropy, which desires an ultimate protection of all, though the process may effect the sensibilities of a few.

There are thousands of foreigners in this country, who, no doubt, are perfectly innocent of the idea, that any scheme exists in Europe, for the destruction of our institutions, and to such it may seem, that our proceedings are acts of supererogatory patriotism; but if those men would look behind the curtain of this country, to the writings and doings in Europe, in relation to our population, and, indeed, our general policies, they would throw aside their opposition to us, if they are really good citizens, and admit at once that our efforts are for their benefit, as well as for our own.

To the other class of foreigners, who form a part of the pensioned tide that comes to carry out the plans of foreign potentates, we would not raise a word of argument, as it would be worse than useless, to address the judgement of men, whose preconceived animosities, are strengthened by their duty. Nor would we appeal to those that are here, even under the best impulses and intentions, as we intend to rely for all that shall be done, in this behalf, exclusively upon our own countrymen, and leave the rest to follow in the path, when their selfish fanaticism shall be subdued by time, and reflection, and the existence of danger be so conclusive, that common security will bring them to us as friends. It is easy to raise the voice of abuse against the purest intentions, and there are those claiming to belong to this country, who are in truth, but the echo of those abroad that swell the tone until the name of the true patriot, is almost lost in the spurious fame of the republican alien, though he has scarcely shaken the dust of Europe from his feet.

Much therefore, of their vituperation we must expect, but we shall act in the hope that reason and honest purposes will accomplish our great end, and that the day of retribution will bear a proper punishment for all our enemies.

The success of the United States has been always a subject of mortification in Europe, and from the moment that we displayed ourselves full grown in the list of Nations, every effort has been used to discourage us in the claim of durability, as a Republic. In England the project of *Recolonization* was openly kept alive as late as 1816, and when the increasing population of our country and our improvements in defence, were referred to as rendering such a scheme impracticable—the statesmen and politicians there have pointed "to the hundreds of millions that England had subjugated in India."

Mr. Cobden in treating on this very subject, says, that "there is a description of politicians who look at America, as *Satan* is said to have eyed our first parents of Eden: not with feelings of envy, but with those of deadly malice, they would exterminate the people and burn up the country: the example of such a nation scars the eye balls."

Do you believe, fellow countrymen, that the hatred of the rest of the monarchies is less than that of the English? It is not, except in the difference of degree which the mortification at having lost a great colony produces in the latter—but they are all alike, in considering the freedom of these States, as an innovation upon the divine rights of Kings, and their subjects, from the patrician to the serf, teach and are taught, to look upon us as a degenerate race, succeeding only for a while in a rebellion against the royal compact of better governments.

To fix these doctrines in the mind of the people, is the constant effort of the rulers, and as they know how strong the influence of high example is upon the subordinate, they realize the axiom of Lord Bacon, and make that knowledge powerfully manifest, and expressing that example against our country, and countrymen, and in encouraging in every form, through the press, in private, and even in their social intercourse, with us, the prejudices to our government, our literature, our arts, trade, people, and manners—and as the Dean of St. Patrick said, about the air of Ireland, they would disparage even that if it were mentioned.

This picture may appear to be one solely of the imagination, but let us turn for a moment to the late work, of our countrymen Cooper, whose "Gleanings in Europe," throw a holy halo of patriotism round his name while they teach us a contempt for the jealous enmity of the alien abroad, and his pretended fidelity here.

In that work it is said that—

"A few of the public writers here, affect to maintain that there is no general inimical sentiment, or prejudice in England, against the United States, with the Edinburgh Review at their head. It might as well be denied that the sun appears in the east, and sets in the west. The feeling is as apparent as the day; it mingles with every thought, colours every concession, and even tempers the charities. Every American established in the country asserts it, all travellers believe it, even Captain Hall and other writers confess it, and four out of five, on the spot, when circumstances induce frankly, admit it."

In view of all this hatred to our government, and to ourselves is it possible we can any longer tolerate the corruption of our citizens, and the diminution of their rights by holding out the hand of political fellowship, to men trained up to dishonor us? We cannot, and it behooves us, as well for the sake of establishing a national character, as for that of future security, that we should cast ourselves adrift from all that is foreign, and relying entirely upon our own people, build up a national strength and feeling out of materials that will be purely American. A wise patriot, Silas Deane, exclaimed, in prophetic reference to these things, what Mr. Jefferson repeated in after days, in a letter to Elbridge Gerry, and which we now reiterate, the "wish that there were an ocean of fire between us and the old world."

BANK BILL FOR THE DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION.

In another part of our paper, will be found the Bill or the government of the City Banks, reported in the Senate by Mr. Wright, and in the House by Mr. C. Cambreling. By the simultaneous action on this subject, by both branches of the Legislature, we are led to believe that there is some anxiety to pass this bill. We do not know how to square our feelings to our language, when treating of this measure, we are warned by the language of the bill itself to beware, least in giving expression to the indignant language of our

raged firemen, we should have that language construed by the alchemy of despotism into audacious treason. So closely in a government like ours, does the sentiment of injured right, border on the tones of personal defiance. Our Banks are required to pay in specie, when government itself cannot redeem its obligations in that medium; and one section makes it penal for one citizen to pass his due bill to his neighbor! We would ask the Lawyer who has drafted this bill, whether he has paused to reflect that justice, requires that every man should give an evidence of his indebtedness to his creditor, or pondered upon the bill as infringing the constitution, which forbids the passage of any law, impairing the obligations of contracts.

We hope Mr. Adams will hereafter change his mode of action, and instead of petitioning for the emancipation of the negroes, he will do the same act of philanthropy for the white slaves of the District. But this measure can never pass. Congress will certainly reject this special link of iron, and stamp it with the word "Bondage."

One of the difficulties, in the establishment of a newspaper, is to procure its correct delivery. In order to accomplish this, we have had to change our carriers.

After the present publication, we hope there will be less cause of complaint.

Any subscribers who may have changed the place of delivery from that left with the publisher, will please notify him of the same.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication signed, J. and beg leave to decline publishing it, because by so doing we would bring on the very discussion, or dispute which he seems to dread. He is the only person who has complained to us, concerning the publication in our last paper, of "Trouble among the disciples of Maria Monk." We would respectfully venture to assert, that "J." did not object to our article against the Catholic Priest at New York. Fair play is a jewel. It was as long as we were against the Catholic, and we would take this occasion to remark, that in our article against the "Truth Teller," we were not actuated by a spirit of hostility against the Roman Catholic Religion. We took occasion to express our disapprobation of the course pursued by one whom we supposed to be a clergyman of that creed, and will do the same thing whenever we find a spirit of hostility indulged against Native Americans, by the clergyman of any other creed, that has an existence or a name. We wage war to the knife against the enemies of the Native American cause, feeling that, that cause is paramount to every other, and the small bickering of religious enthusiasts can have no effect upon us. Our course is that of nature, while the various forms of worship, professed in the world, are as much a matter of education or chance, as any thing else, and men are converted from one faith to another, with as much facility as a feather is blown from the South to the North. But our feelings, those of nativity, love of our native land, are entwined with every fibre of the heart, and enter into every throb of the mind shaping our motives, and directing our course. Therefore, it is superior to the shifting opinions of temporary doctrines, as a matter of politics, and we care not whether a native be of the Mussulman faith or the Catholic, we will adhere to him, and him only, and we care not, whether our opponents be of any religion upon the face of the globe, then we will oppose and carry against them the war, "even to the gates of Carthage."

RESENTMENT OF THE NATIVES.

We perceive by the St. Louis papers that angry scenes have been witnessed there for several days, in consequence of the publication of "a hand bill reflecting upon the energy and patriotism of the natives," and that our countrymen indignant at the baseness of the act, as well as at the perfidy of the naturalized foreigners, revenged themselves in a satisfactory manner for the insult. We regret to hear that there should have been any bloodshed, even though no lives were lost. In this city, we have borne not only taunts, but threats—aye, private as well as anonymous: threats, with no other resistance than that of an appeal to reason. In our very outset, we, and indeed the whole body of Native Americans, were not merely assailed with the want of energy for the honor of the country, and the defence of her rights—but the palm of all that was brave and chivalrous was claimed by the aliens not for what they had ever done, but what they would have done, as they alone, it was said, could fight the battles which we as cowards could not fight. It is true indignation was at a perilous height, though it was calmed, and the traitorous slanderer who libelled us, under the name of "Montgomery," was permitted to escape, unpunished and we hope unknown.

SPREAD OF THE CAUSE.

Almost every week we hear of new societies and we have reason to believe that before a year rolls round there will be one unbroken chain of fraternity among our countrymen from Maine to Georgia, which will defy all attacks, and all resistance whether from natives abroad or natives at home.

MEETING OF NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS.

At a highly respectable meeting of the Native-born Citizens, residents of Germantown, held at the house of Joseph Mullen, Railroad Hotel, on Thursday evening, August 31st, 1837, Mr. JONATHAN WOLF was called to the chair, and Edmund Bockius and John C. Channon appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, it was on motion, Resolved, that a committee of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—whereupon the chair appointed the following, viz: Benjamin F. Topham, John Stadelman, William Green, Samuel Butler, and Jacob S. Wunder, who having retired for a few moments, reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, this meeting view it as highly important, that an association composed of American-born citizens, be formed in the Township of Germantown, for the purpose of maintaining Native Rights, which they consider are now endangered by foreign influence:—Therefore, Resolved, That we form an association to be governed by a constitution and by laws, which shall hereafter be laid before the association by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee to draft a constitution, viz: Dr. Thomas F. Bettou, John Stadelman, Benjamin F. Topham, John C. Channon, William Green, Samuel Butler, Edmund Bockius and Jonathan Wolf.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Germantown Telegraph, and a copy be forwarded to the editor of the Native American, at the City of Washington.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at this place, on Thursday evening next, at half past seven o'clock.

JONATHAN WOLF, Chairman.

EDMUND BOCKIUS, } Secretaries.  
JOHN C. SHANNON, }

N. B. The native born citizens of the neighboring districts, are respectfully invited to attend the adjourned meeting, as the committee on the constitution will report on that evening.

From the Pioneer.

Measrs. Editor: In your paper of the 26th inst. you proffer the use of your columns to, and invite discussion of the principles which govern the Native American Party. 'Tis a subject on which much difference of opinion prevails, and in entering the list, I sincerely hope that, should any one of an opposite opinion undertake to refute my arguments, that their communications may be marked with the same spirit of forbearance and moderation which I intend shall govern mine. I am willing, so far as my feeble abilities will admit, to endeavor, in an open, fair and gentlemanly manner, to explain the principles which actuates the Native American Party. But should any other course be adopted by my antagonist, without yielding one particle of my principles or faith in the justice of the cause, I shall yield him the entire field and retire from the arena.

The first and great object of the Native American Party, is to produce a change in the naturalization laws of the United States, believing as they do, they are entirely inadequate for the purposes for which they were formed. They predicate this opinion upon the vast increase of foreigners, and the ease and avidity with which they become citizens of the United States.

To those who have not paid immediate attention to the vast increase of emigrants—the number that yearly land on our Atlantic shores—would appear almost incredible, and were all who arrive in the country, in the same ratio for a few years to be allowed to obtain citizenship upon the facilities now granted, it would be found that the naturalized citizens would compose the greatest proportion of our voters, and that the native born American citizen would be "a stranger in the land of his birth."

One of the natural and predominant passions of man is power, and as the naturalized citizens increase in numbers, they would want power in proportion to their numbers. They they now enjoy privileges equal to, and in some instances superior to native born citizens cannot be denied; and how much further they might extend these privileges, should it be in their power, is fearful to contemplate.

When we look around, and see the happy and prosperous condition of our country, at peace with all the world, her "Star-Spangled Banner" borne in triumph over the most distant portion of the globe—her national debt extinct—her treasury overflowing, and flooding back upon the States their respective quotas of the surplus revenue, to be applied to purposes of internal improvement and public education, who can but exult and exclaim,

"This is my own, my native land!"

When the government of the United States was first framed, it was deemed only experimental, and doubts were entertained for its durability; but the virtue and intelligence of those patriotic sires, who achieved the victories of Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Monmouth, achieved another and more glorious victory in sustaining through seas and storms of opposition and embarrassments, the glorious fabric of our government. And when they had seen the ark placed with safety in the hands of their descendants, and the inheritors of their patriotism, like the autumnal leaf, wrestling with the storm, were one by one gathered to the tomb where "Sleeps the brave, who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest."

Satisfied it would flourish and expand, till the great principles of liberty, for which they had fought and bled, covered the face of the civilized globe.

We have witnessed the height to which party spirit has attained—we have had local and sectional feelings to arise, and for a while threaten the destruction of the government—but, like the calm that follows a troubled sea, have again sunk in the love of our institutions which pervaded the hearts of their compatriots.

This might be considered digression, but they are sentiments which naturally must and will arise, in the bosom of every true lover of his country. In our next we will endeavor to conform more immediately to our ext, and explain the object for which we first took pen in hand.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

The following Memorial to Congress has been adopted by the New York Native American General Committee:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE undersigned, Native American Citizens, and others, respectfully sheweth:

That whereas we consider the indiscriminate introduction of foreigners into our country, an evil of such fearful magnitude, that, unless timely checked, but little hope will be left to cheer the patriot that our Constitution, the palladium of our liberties, can longer remain untouched by the rude hand of violence, or the unhallowed hand of despotism. This is no party question. It is one vitally affecting every individual who would not wish to see this fair fabric of American Independence crumble into dust before the withering influence of foreign intrigue. The present naturalization laws oppose no barrier to the encroachment of foreign influence, which is hostile to the permanency of our free institutions, and will in the end inevitably destroy our Government. Under the now existing laws all foreigners, whatever their moral or political character, are entitled, after a residence of five years in this country, to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of Native Citizens. Crimes, which if committed by an American Citizen, would disfranchise him, form no objection to the foreigner becoming an elector and eligible to office. The pauper, the ignorant, and the prodigal of Europe, are flocking to our shores by thousands and tens of thousands, loading our people with taxes to support the one class, corrupting them with the demoralizing examples of the other, and disturbing the organization of political power among the several States. Your Petitioners believe that no foreigner, whose character is not good at home, ought to be permitted to pollute, with his footsteps, this sacred soil, nor ought our Citizens to be burdened with the support of foreign paupers. The term of five years is too short a period, in our opinion, for the foreigner to be imbued with a proper respect for our laws, or sufficiently to understand the principles of our government or the genius of our people.

Your Petitioners do most respectfully pray Your Honorable Body, that the naturalization laws may be so altered and amended that hereafter all foreigners who are not naturalized at the time of such alteration or amendment, shall be required to reside within the United States at least twenty-one years before being permitted to exercise the elective franchise or be eligible to office, and not even then if it can be proved that they have been guilty of any crime, the conviction of which would disfranchise an American Citizen.

Your Petitioners also pray that Congress may pass some law requiring of all foreigners, before they are permitted to land on our shores, that they produce to the proper authority the certificate of some American Consul, residing at or near the place from whence they emigrate, certifying to their good moral character, accompanied with a passport signed by such Consul; and prohibiting under the severest penalties their introduction into this country without such certificate and passport.

And your Petitioners further pray, that no other Courts excepting the United States Courts, and the Supreme or Superior Courts of the different States, may, by law, grant papers of naturalization to foreigners.

And your Petitioners, &c.

At a meeting of the Native American Electors at the Fourteenth Ward, held at Frederick's Military and Civil Hall, 15th September, IRA. S. BARKER was called to the chair, and J. S. SMITH was chosen Secretary.

The call of the meeting was called and approved, and on motion it was resolved to appoint three Delegates to represent the Ward Nominating General Committee.

Measrs. ISAAC S. SMITH, WILLIAM W. WHITE, and ADRASTUS DOOLITTLE, were unanimously appointed.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the final success of the Native American Party, and that we will never cease, whilst life and liberty remains, to warn our countrymen of the danger of foreign influence.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, our worthy and indefatigable Mayor, Aaron Clark, deserves our warmest thanks for the faithful performance of his duty to his fellow citizens as a Native American.

The meeting was appropriately addressed by Mr. Hatch, and other gentlemen, in a style that elicited long and reiterated cheers of applause.

THEATRE.

By paying a dollar twice, (an enormous tax to see bad playing), we gained admittance to the National Theatre on two occasions, within this week. Our first visit was to see Miss Clifton, in Willis' new tragedy. We flattered ourselves that we would have a genuine American treat. A play by one of our own best poets, and played by one of our sweetest actresses.

The theatre was crowded. The curtain rolled up, the play commenced, but we were doomed to a disappointment. Willis' had been postponed to some exotic veteran. Knowles' play of the Honey Moon; a poor and unnatural copy from immortal Shakespeare, was the victim to be murdered. Miss Clifton we will hardly mention, her acting stood alone, abounding in striking and beautiful points, bewitching smiles and frowns; she has wonderfully, the power to strike home to the heart, to kiss dame nature on the brow, and bid the sealed ocean of sympathy flow in tears, or flash in indignation. But the balance of the corps dramatique, O! spare us the mention of them, howling, ranting, grinning, (we are speaking of those persons, styled male actors,) playing on the nerves of the audience, with all manner of grimace, frowns and yells, shuffling from one end of the boards to the other, like whirling Dervishes of Constantinople.

The females are good. We were particularly pleased with Mrs. Herbert. She is a new face, but possesses talents that deserve every commendation. The lady who had to dress in boys clothes to deceive her lover, might as well have dressed in wide unwhisperables, a handsome ankle may on a subject of poetry, but an exposed—should never be paraded with imblushing impudence before an audience. Those things will answer in England, where Kings and Dukes, yet patronize for forty years, with the consent of clergy, without the sanction of the church, the most beautiful ladies of the boards. To our plain cis-atlantic eye, these matters are disgusting, and we almost hoped, though we did not wish to mortify the lady, that our Native Americans would have hiesed her into petticoats.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Congress is in its working harness. The last week has been spent in discussing the great questions of the currency.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun has introduced his project, supported by a speech. He proposes to separate gradually the purse and the government. The banks have time given them to redeem their issues in specie. Mr. Rives, who is one of the candidates on the Presidential field, has avowed his creed, similar to his plan of last winter. It is impossible for us to say what will be done—the general opinion is, that nothing of a substantial character. The Bank of the United States stands frowningly in the distance, and unfurls her charter to the gaze of Congress. Gold, a glittering giant, jingles his pockets, and demands a portion of its attention. Paper and gold, another American Hercules, calls upon the representatives to adopt its peculiar tenets as the true doctrine. How it will all end, is beyond our humble powers to prophecy.

In the House, the bill from the Senate, to suspend the 4th instalment of the deposit bill to the States, has been reported, but no final action had upon it. An investigation into the causes of the failures of the Florida campaigns, introduced under a resolution by Mr. Wise, has been the exciting and absorbing topic of discussion. Mr. Wise wished to have a Committee of Investigation to sit in the recess, balloted for by the House, instead of being created by the Speaker. Much violence of feeling has been exhibited in this discussion, and we regret that honorable members cannot talk of public matters without permitting their feelings to master their philosophy. *Forbearance in public men is a great requisite.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BANKS, &c.

The following bill was reported in the Senate on Thursday last:

A BILL to revoke the charters of such banks, in the District of Columbia, as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein.

Be it enacted &c. That all penalties imposed on the banks in the District of Columbia, by their charters, or otherwise, for a suspension of specie payments, be remitted: *Provided*, They resume specie payments for all their bills under ten dollars within sixty days, and of all others within six months from the passing of this act. *And provided also*, That the said banks within thirty days from the passage of this act, shall cease to pay out the notes, bills, or obligations of any corporation, company, or individual, which shall not redeem the same, on demand in specie: *And provided further*, That the said banks shall forthwith cease to receive in payment or on deposit, or pay out, any note, bill, or obligation, issued by any corporation, company, or individual, of a less denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of said banks shall fail to comply with the conditions specified in the foregoing section of this act, the charters thereof shall be revoked; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners for liquidating and settling the accounts and affairs thereof, and such prosecutions shall be instituted by the District Attorney of this District for any violation of their obligations to the Government and the community, as the facts and the law applicable to the case may render proper, beyond what is contained in the provisions of their charters and in this act; *Provided*, nevertheless, That the remedies against said banks for their liabilities and debts, given in their charters, shall remain in full force and effect against the property, money, credits, and effects thereof, in the hands of the commissioners appointed to liquidate their affairs.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any individual, company, or corporation, to issue, pass, or to offer to pass within the District of Columbia, any note check, draft, bank bill, or any other paper currency, of a less denomination than five dollars; and if any person or corporation, shall violate the provisions of this section, the person so offending, or in case of any corporation so offending the officers of any such corporation for the time being, shall be liable to indictment by the grand jury of the county within the district where the offence shall have been committed; and the person so offending, or the officers of the corporation so offending, shall, on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every offence; one half of said fine shall be paid to the prosecutor, the other half shall be for the use of the county where the offence shall have been committed; and the person so offending, and the officers of such corporation, shall also be liable to pay the amount of any note, bill, check, draft, or other paper, constituting part of such currency, to any holder thereof, with all costs incident to the protest and legal collection thereof, with fifty per cent damages summarily and without delay, to be recovered by action for immediate recovery on oath in all cases where the defendant shall deny the issuing, or attempting to pass, the note, bill, check, draft, or other paper in question; and in case of judgment for the plaintiff, execution thereon shall be had forthwith, and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia to commence prosecutions against all persons and every corporation offending against this section, of which he shall have knowledge or probable information; and, in case of corporations, the prosecution shall be against the president, or any director or cashier thereof, for the time being; and it shall be the duty of the grand jurors to present all such offences, of which they shall have knowledge or probable information, and that no member of a grand jury shall

the duty of the court having cognizance of all offences against this section to give the same in charge to the grand jurors, at the commencement of the first term after the passage of this act.

HORSE SHOE BOTTOM.

RUSSELL CO., &c., Sept. 10, 1837.

Dear Friend, I am glad to see from the Reformer, that you are at the head of the "Native American," published in Washington City. I highly approve of the object of your paper, and wish you God-speed from the bottom of my heart. Send me your paper directed to this place, and as soon as I learn the terms, I will send you the money. Send also some half a dozen prospectuses, and I will try and raise the wind for you among the mountains. I am probably settled here for a while, in the backwoods, where I see not hear nothing except the howling of wild beasts, or the croaking of the raven. Send me frequently some of your exchange papers, when you find in them any thing new or amusing.

Your friend,

W.M. G.

H. J. BRENT,  
Washington City.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

As some misconception prevails as to the object of Native American Associations, and as it is supposed, by some, that they are unfriendly to foreigners, we take an opportunity of explaining the former, and correcting the latter.

The evil of universal suffrage is now sufficiently developed to convince all, that if continued, it will be destructive of our rights and liberties. It is contrary to reason and experience, to suppose that any one not bound to the soil by the ties of birth, and the thousand associations which spring from it, can have that feeling and interest in the country which will qualify him for the faithful and satisfactory exercise of the elective franchise. The doubts proposed by Jefferson, as to the propriety of extending it to foreigners, are now found to have their foundation in wisdom and political foresight; and as the Atlantic, owing to the facilities of intercourse, is now one wide extended ferry, a few years with the 10,000 monthly poured upon us from the Canadas—and the immense numbers supposed to be coming from the continent, estimated at 400,000, must convince the most unbelieving, that, in a few years, the elective franchise will become comparatively valueless to the native and adopted citizen, and that there is a probability that at no very distant period, all our institutions will be at the mercy of naturalized citizens, to be altered and subverted at their pleasure.

Another evil of which the native American party complains is, that crimes, which disfranchise a native born citizen, form no objection to the naturalization of the foreigner—and that convicts and refugees from justice can, in a few years, avail themselves of the extreme liberality of our laws, and the eligibles native citizens. There is nothing in our laws, as they at present stand, to prevent Menier or Boreau from becoming citizens, and in a few years, instead of its being an honor, it may become a mark of disgrace, to be a citizen of the United States. Again, the native citizen complains that he cannot vote until he attains the full age of 21 years, while the foreigner, without undergoing hardly any probation, is, by our Naturalization Laws, entitled to full and equal privileges.

These are some of the reasons which have occasioned the formation of the Native American Associations and we confess we hail them with sincere pleasure, as calculated to benefit the native and adopted citizens, and, through them, the country.

As to Native Americans being hostile to foreigners, the charge is wholly without foundation. "Am I to be considered unfriendly to a man with whom I possess no ties of blood or lineage, because I refuse to share with him the patrimony of my fathers?" is the language of the Americans—and it is the language of truth and justice. If we extend to the foreigner full protection in every lawful pursuit, in his person and property, can he complain, if we withhold from him the right of making laws for our government?

He comes to us of his own free will and accord, and we have an undoubted right to say upon what terms he will be received into our communion. Nor can it be any injury to the foreigner to be denied the right of suffrage, when, in every thing else, he is on terms of perfect equality with the native citizen, and his children will possess a privilege rendered more valuable by his exclusion.

EXCELLENT FUN.—Captain Marryat in one of his pleasant magazine articles, relates the following anecdote: "I recollect," says he, "once a Canary bird died, and my young people were in great tribulation; so, to amuse them, we made a paper coffin, put the defunct therein, and sewed on the lid, dug a grave in the garden, and dressing them out in any remnants of black we could find for weepers, made a procession to the grave, where it was buried. This diversion quite took their fancy. The next day one of the youngest came up to me and said, 'Oh, papa, when will you die?' A strange question, thought I, quite forgetting the procession of the day before. 'Why do you ask, my dear,' 'Oh, because it will be such fun burying you.' 'Much obliged to you, my love.'"

AN ARGUMENT FOR BEING MARRIED IN CHURCH.—There is something very solemn in witnessing the ratification of a union that death alone can dissolve, when the individuals forming it are fully penetrated with the importance, the holiness of the duties they are undertaking. Mary (no longer Mary Howard) preferred being married in the parish church to having the ceremony performed at home. I ventured to ask her the reason yesterday when we were alone, and she told me that, having been baptised, confirmed and having received the sacrament in that church, she wished to pledge her faith at the same altar. "My mother, too, sleeps there," added Mary, with a tear trembling in her eye, "and this is a strong inducement to me; it is as though it sanctified still more solemnly my marriage."—*Courtesy of Blessington's Victims of Society.*

Mr. Stone, a circus rider, accidentally discharged a pistol in drawing it from his pocket, and was pretty severely wounded in the hand, at Chicago, on the 23d ult.

NATIONAL THEATRE—WASHINGTON.

Last Night of Mr. HILL's engagement—when will be performed the National Drama of

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

And a Drama called

THE FOREST ROSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,

Will be presented the National Comedy of the GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

Or, Love and Learning.

To conclude with a Pastoral Comedy called the FOREST ROSE:

OR, AMERICAN FARMERS.

In preparation a new and interesting Drama called

CASPAR HAUSER.

And a Farce named SPECTULATIONS.

Which will be performed for Mr. HILL's BENEFIT. And last appearance on Monday evening.

In preparation and will be produced shortly a New Melo-Drama, called

AGNES DE VERE.

In rehearsal a New Petite Comedy called the SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP.

And a new and highly interesting Drama called

JOHN OVERY.

PHRENOLOGY.

A. BARTHELT,

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST, In Elliot's Buildings, Pa. Avenue.

Individuals will be waited upon in his rooms, and select parties and families at their dwellings.

DR. M. L. WEEMS, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his office at his residence, to the house over Mr. Slade's hardware shop on Pennsylvania Avenue.